

Governors Island, Fort Columbus (Fort Jay)

HABS No. NY-5715-1B

Building #206

Governors Island

New York Harbor

New York City

New York County

New York

HABS
NY
31-GOV
1B

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20013-7127

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

GOVERNORS ISLAND, FORT COLUMBUS (FORT JAY)
BUILDING #206

HABS NO. NY-5715-1B

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(Page 1)

For background information, see documentation HABS No. NY-4-6 on Fort Columbus (Fort Jay)

Location: Fort Jay, south side of quadrangle, Governors Island, New York Harbor, New York, New York.

Present Owner: United States Coast Guard

Present Occupants: 206A Commander and Mrs. M.W. Pierson
206B Lt. Commander and Mrs. G.D. Marsh
206C Commander and Mrs. McGrath
206D Commander and Mrs. B.P. Chandler

Present Use: Officers' Family Housing

Significance: Since its construction in the 1830s the building has served an essential function. It is one of a set of four nearly identical buildings within Fort Jay that have been in continuous use as quarters for troops and officers garrisoned on the Island. Despite alterations over nearly a century and a half, this two-story brick building with monumental two-story portico essentially retains its original architectural character.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Work on new barracks buildings to replace old ones within the fort was begun at least by 1834. The Engineering Department reported in that year that the masonry of the buildings on the south, west and north sides of the parade was nearly complete and the roofs ready to receive their covering. Work had also begun on the east barracks (American State Papers, vol.5, p. 386). Work obviously proceeded slowly as an inspection report from September 1836 noted that the quarters were not yet ready for occupancy (Sheras to Cross, September 24, 1836). Two months later the Engineer Department reported the following: "The necessary plastering and painting will be finished this month, as well as the iron work and roofing of the barracks, at which time it is also expected the carpentry will be completed" (Ibid, vol. 6, p. 847). Triangular buildings were placed at the corners of each of the four barracks by 1839 and used at that time as privies and offices.
2. Architect: The building was probably designed by either the Engineering or Quartermaster Department on the Island.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, FORT COLUMBUS (FORT JAY)
BUILDING #206
HABS No. NY-5715-1B
(Page 2)

3. Original and subsequent owners: The United States Army was the original owner. Ownership was transferred to the United States Coast Guard in 1966.
4. Builder: Construction work was probably done by the Army under the direction of Captain J. L. Smith of the Engineering Department who was supervising construction work on the Island at the time the building was erected.
5. Original plans and construction: Plate 1, an 1839 elevation and floor plan of the barracks buildings and officers' quarters within Fort Columbus, is the earliest drawing discovered. The drawing is in the Cartographic and Architectural Branch of the National Archives, Record Group 77, Fortifications File, Drawer 37, Sheet 23. The drawing also illustrates the small triangular buildings placed at each end of the larger buildings at some time during the 1830s.
6. Alterations and additions: Soon after construction, the plan of the barracks buildings was found to be unsatisfactory. A Board of Officers appointed to examine the conditions of the barracks and quarters on the Island reported in 1839 that the buildings did "not seem to be well adapted to the purposes for which they were designed." According to the Board, the rooms were too small and poorly ventilated, and inappropriately placed windows subjected the men to sudden changes of weather. Space allotted for colonnades on the front of the buildings could have been more wisely used to enlarge the rooms. The Board also felt that expanding the parade ground by placing the buildings next to the terreplein wall was unwise, since it allowed no space for exits at the rear of the buildings. Actually, removal of the barracks from their earlier position had not added sufficiently to the open space within the fort, and its use as a parade ground remained limited. To alleviate some of these problems, plans for making the interiors more functional were proposed by Colonel James Bankhead in 1844 (Plate 2). Iron balconies accessible by exterior stairs were to be placed on the second story of all four buildings, and windows at the ends and center were to be converted to doors opening onto the balconies. Interior stairways could then be removed and the rooms enlarged in the enlisted barracks.

The proposed changes were apparently not made in the mid-1840s since another set of alterations to the buildings was proposed in 1855. Plate 3 illustrating proposed changes in the floor plan and exterior stairways which differed little from the earlier proposals was submitted to the Chief of Engineers. The drawing does illustrate a further alteration not recommended in

GOVERNORS ISLAND, FORT COLUMBUS (FORT JAY)
BUILDING #206
HABS No. NY-5715-1B
(Page 3)

the earlier plans. The flat roof was to become a hipped roof. The suggestion to raise the roof had been made at least five years earlier since the interiors had been repeatedly damaged by leaks (Whiting to Jesup, January 28, 1850). The alterations were presumably made at the time although this could not be documented. The changes were obviously made by 1863 when an inspection report noted that each of the three enlisted barracks had a balcony.

Excerpts from a detailed report made by the Surgeon General's Office in 1868 further document that the building had been altered.

Corridors extend the whole length of these buildings on the face looking to the parade; on all the buildings to either side of the sallyports a piazza is built the width of the corridors and on three of the buildings a piazza extends the whole part of the upper story but only half the width of the corridor. This piazza is supported by iron rafters extending from the building to the pillars of the corridor, a stairway leads from each end of the upper piazza to the lower one....In the mens quarters there are no halls - all stairways being built out doors....Adjoining each end of these buildings next to the Ramp are located small triangular buildings with one story over a basement resting on the level of the parade. The basements of these buildings are used, some for store rooms for company kitchens, others for privies and the upper stories are devoted to various uses - tailor shops, etc. One of these buildings is transformed into a bakery...

The bakery referred to in the 1868 report was located in the small building on the east end of Building #206 which had by 1867 been incorporated into the larger structure (see Plate 4). When this was done, a second story was added to the smaller structure. It probably served in that use at least until 1908. A map from that year lists the bakery in Building #206, presumably in the eastern end.

In 1920-21, the building was converted to officers' housing (HABS, 1934, p. 4). The floor plan was probably changed at the time of the conversion. The 1934 HABS drawings illustrate a plan for Building #202 having two quarters on each floor (Copies of the drawings are included with photographs following Fort Jay data. See sheets 2-4.). The plan for the converted quarters in Building #206 was probably similar. The sallyport bisecting the building may have been enclosed in the early 1920s if not

GOVERNORS ISLAND, FORT COLUMBUS (FORT JAY)
BUILDING #206
HABS No. NY-5715-1B
(Page 4)

earlier, since the HABS report indicates that the center bay was filled by a stair hall leading to the quarters on the second floor.

At some point, the terreplein was cut away from behind the parapet so that it sloped down to the basement floor level allowing windows to be cut through the old retaining wall. By 1934, this wall formed the rear wall of the basement (HABS, 1934, p. 6). This may have been done during the 1920-21 conversion to make quarters in the basement more livable.

In 1936-38 the interior was altered once again. The interior was gutted, and the plan was changed to four two-story units above basement maid and utility rooms. The plan changes necessitated alterations to the building's fenestration pattern as well. Architectural drawings documenting these alterations are on file in the Coast Guard Facilities Engineering Division on Governors Island. (Copies are contained in the photographs following the Bibliography, HABS No. NY-5715-1B-7 through NY-5715-1B-9.) WPA work is further documented in photographs (Plates 5-6) located in the Special Services Office on the Island. Double brick garages were built in the bastions at the same time.

- B. Historical Context: Buildings to garrison the troops on Governors Island were an important element of the Fort Columbus complex from the beginning. The fort, initially constructed in the 1790s, contained three such buildings. The three survived the demolition of Fort Jay in 1805 and were joined shortly by two additional buildings. These are shown on Plates 7 and 8 a cross-section of the Island drawn in 1813. By 1827, the barracks buildings within the fort were in a bad state of decay with leaking roofs and deteriorated woodwork, masonry and plaster (Stanton to Jesup, March 18, 1827). Five years later, the Chief of Engineers reported that the entire removal of floors, ceilings and roofs was necessary and that the building shells were not worth saving. He recommended that the barracks be removed to a situation within the fort that would enlarge the parade ground (American State Papers, vol. 5, p. 42). Construction of new barracks within the fort began at least by 1834 and was completed several years later.

Once constructed, Building #206 was occupied by enlisted troops. It remained as an enlisted barracks at least until 1875. A report from 1875 noted that 16 to 18 single bunks were in each of the large rooms within the building (Circular No. 8, Surgeon General's Office, 1875). In that year, Companies A and C and the music boys of Company B occupied the three barracks buildings, but the report did not specify which company was quartered in Building #206.

Over the next sixty years, the building's use changed several times. By 1879, Building #206 had been converted to officers quarters (Record Group 77, Miscellaneous Fort File, Series A, #13, 1879 Map of Governors Island). How long it was occupied by officers is unknown, but a 1908 map lists all four buildings within the fort as barracks. Presumably, these were for enlisted men. In 1908, Building #206 also housed the bakery and the band.

The building was once again converted to officers' quarters in 1920-21 (HABS, 1934, p. 4). In March of 1934, it was occupied by four officers and their families (Ibid). In the same year, plans were made to remodel the interiors of all four buildings giving them a completely new floor plan. Work began on Building #202 in 1934 and was completed on the other three between 1936 and 1938 as part of the extensive work done on the Island by the Works Progress Administration. Building #206 remains as officers' quarters housing four families.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The building is one of four nearly identical Greek Revival styled structures originally used as quarters for troops and officers housed on the Island. The four buildings form a unified group with impressive porticoes featuring two-story masonry columns along the facades facing onto the quadrangle. Although altered several times by the incorporation of the small triangular building on the east side and by changes in the roof line, the building essentially retains its architectural character on the exterior. The interior however has been entirely altered from the original and exhibits details typical of the 1930s period.
2. Condition of fabric: The building is well maintained and is in good condition throughout.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: The building is rectangular with an acute angle on the southeastern corner made by the incorporation of a small triangular structure into the larger one. The two-story above raised basement building, which is 12 bays on the north or front side, measures 181' 6" x 22', and the north portico is 9' wide. The building is two stories above a raised basement. The basement is above grade on the west and south sides.
2. Foundations: The foundation is stone approximately 1' 9" thick on the north, east and west sides and 3' 1" on the south side.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, FORT COLUMBUS (FORT JAY)
BUILDING #206
HABS No. NY-5715-1B
(Page 6)

3. Walls: Basement walls are random red sandstone and granite ashlar on the north, west and east sides. The basement wall of the south or back side is parged and extends 1' 9" beyond the wall above. The fabric underneath is probably stone with a brick facing. First and second story walls are red brick laid in Flemish bond with queen closers at the corners. There is an area of 4-1 common bond on the first story wall at the east end of the north front where the building was enlarged by the incorporation of the small triangular structure. The walls show evidence of sandblasting.
4. Structural system: Exterior walls are masonry load bearing 1' 4" thick on the first floor and 1' on the second. On the interior, stud and plaster walls between units are 6". The remaining interior walls are 4" stud and plaster partitions. Floor joists are 3" x 10", 16" on center. Rafters are 2" x 8", 16" on center.
5. Porches, balconies: The major feature of the north portico is the 12 fluted masonry Doric columns set on coursed granite and red sandstone ashlar bases. The columns rise two stories to support a wooden entablature and hipped roof. The wrought iron balustrade is made of a narrow rail with diagonal and vertical balusters. Plates bearing military emblems are placed at the points where the vertical members cross. The porch deck is tongue and groove planks painted grey. Steps leading to the porch in the second, fourth, seventh and tenth bays have stone treads and brick risers. Under the porch, the interstices between the piers are red brick laid in a basketwork pattern. A second story balcony with an identical balustrade supported by metal brackets attached to the wall and columns extends the full length of the facade. The floor of the balcony is tongue and groove planks.

Two wrought iron balconies supported by iron posts are at the first floor level on the south side. These are above the areaway between the north wall of the building and the stone retaining wall of the terreplein. The wrought iron balustrades have thin square balusters.

6. Chimneys: Four interior brick chimneys are set to the south of the ridge.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: On the north side, doors are located in the second, fourth, seventh and tenth bays in the first and second stories. Doors are wooden paneled and have single light transoms. Each unit has a single wood and glass door on the first floor of the south side.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, FORT COLUMBUS (FORT JAY)
BUILDING #206
HABS No. NY-5715-1B
(Page 7)

- b. Windows: Windows are typically six-over-six-light double hung sash with brick jack arches and stone or precast stone lug sills.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The hipped roofs of both the building and the porch are covered with asphalt shingles.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The boxed eaves which appear to be wooden, contain the gutters and partially obscure a corbelled brick cornice.

B. Description of Interior:

The building is divided into four quarters each two stories above the basement. Since floor plans and interior finishes are similar, only one unit, Quarters 206A, was examined.

1. Floor plan.

- a. Basement: The basement is entered from the first floor by a straight run stairway facing west along the north wall. A narrow stair hall runs east-west along the north wall. At the east end of the hall is a storage room with crawl space under the remainder of the triangular addition. Proceeding west along the south side of the hall is a maid's room and bathroom, a closet, storage room and laundry room. The latter is shared with Quarters #206B. A door to the exterior under the porch is in the north wall to the west of the stairs.
- b. First Floor: On the first floor, the entrance opens onto a hall with the stairs to the left. To the right is a large room with fireplace originally used as the living room and now as a combination living and formal dining room. To the south of the hall is the original dining room with built in china closet. The kitchen which was converted from a pantry in 1979 is to the east of the dining room. The final room on this floor is a nearly triangular-shaped room that was formerly the kitchen. This room contains the entrance to the basement staircase on the north and an exit to the exterior on the south.
- c. Second Floor: The second floor has a master bedroom and two smaller bedrooms along the south wall. Each opens off the stair hall which runs east-west and is parallel to the stairs on the north wall. A bathroom is tucked into the

GOVERNORS ISLAND, FORT COLUMBUS (FORT JAY)
BUILDING #206
HABS No. NY-5715-1B
(Page 8)

acute angle at the eastern end of the building off the bedroom and a second bathroom terminates the hall on the west.

2. Stairways: The main stairway leading to the second floor is a straightrun stair with 16 risers. The turned newel posts, hand rail and treads are wood stained dark. The turned balusters, risers and stringers are painted white. The newel posts and hand rail are painted on the second floor. The stringers are beaded but otherwise unornamented.

A closed staircase to the basement entered through a door in the northwest corner of the former kitchen has 14 risers and beaded wall stringers. The newel post is square with chamfered corners and the balusters are square. The entire staircase is wood painted gray.

3. Flooring: Basement floors are linoleum with the exception of poured concrete in the laundry room, and tile in the bathroom off the maid's room. Floors in the rear entranceway, breakfast room and kitchen are linoleum; the remainder of the first floor is of varnished wood boards about 2 1/4" wide. The second floor bedrooms and stair hall are also varnished wood. The bathrooms have tile floors.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls and ceilings are plastered throughout. Second floor bathrooms have ceramic tile wainscoting. Ceilings in the former dining room and living room are coved and have pronounced, curved plaster molding. Walls on the first and second floors have wooden picture frame molding approximately 12" below the ceiling.
5. a. Doorways and doors: Doors are typically wooden and with five horizontal panels. Upstairs doors have three pane transoms hinged at the bottom. Door surrounds are plain in design and have been painted white throughout with the exception of the kitchen where they have been stained dark.

b. Windows: Windows are typically recessed and have the same simple trim as the doors.
6. Decorative features: The only fireplace in Quarters #206A is on the east wall of the living room. Fluted pilasters flank the opening and support the mantel. The facing is red brick, and the hearth is red quarry tile. To the right of the fireplace, is an arched opening and built-in book case. A built-in china closet is located at the south end of the west wall in the former dining room. The cabinet consists of fluted wooden

pilasters supporting an architrave and cornice, two doors having 12 panes of glass, four wooden drawers and two pairs of panelled wooden doors.

Arched telephone niches with two wooden shelves are located on the north walls of both the first and second floor stair halls. Metal plates below the niches obscure the telephone wiring.

7. Hardware: Door hardware is typically simple brass plates and knobs. In some cases the brass has been painted.
8. Mechanical Equipment: Heating is by steam with radiators located in each room. These are typically placed in recesses below windows and are generally obscured by metal covers. Cooling is achieved by window air conditioners.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation: The building faces north onto the quadrangle within the fort. This area, which is divided into four sections by paved roadways, is planted with grass and trees and contains playground equipment and a picnic table. Directly across the quadrangle and to the east and west, are three similar structures. On the rear or south side of the building is an areaway enclosed by a chain link fence, the sodded terreplein, and the south curtain wall of the fort. To the west, is a small, triangular, stone and brick, one-story above basement structure (Building #207) connected to the larger building on the north by a red sandstone wall. Stone driveways to the east and west of the building lead to brick double garages.
2. Outbuildings: To the west of the building, is a small triangular, one-story, flat-roofed structure (Building #207) measuring 22' x 22'. The basement walls are random red sandstone and granite ashlar on the north and east sides. The basement wall has been parged on the south. First-story walls are red brick laid in Flemish bond with queen closers at the corners. Plywood panels cover the door and window openings on the south as well as the window openings of the basement story on the east side. First-story windows on the east are four-over-four-light double hung sash. Window openings have stone lug sills and brick jack arches. A wooden flush door is located on the basement level on the east side. The smaller structure, which is currently used as a storehouse, is connected to the larger building on the north by a coursed red sandstone ashlar wall with rectangular opening. The wall is continuous with the basement wall of Building #207.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings:

The following drawings are located in the Cartographic and Architectural Branch of the National Archives in Record Group 77, Maps and Plans of the Office of the Chief of Engineers.

Plan of Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York, Divided Into Two Sections. The First Showing the Original Work. The Second Exhibiting the Repairs and Alterations Proposed to be Adopted in Completing the Authorized Repairs. Maj. R. E. DeRussey. October 17, 1832. Fortification File, Fort Columbus, Drawer 37, sheet 8.

Plan of Fort Columbus Showing Present Alterations in Barracks and Terreplein, April 24, 1839. Fortification File, Fort Columbus, Drawer 37, sheet 10.

Sheet No. 9, Details of Barracks, Fort Columbus, Governors Island. Capt. J. G. Barnard. December 1839. Fortification File, Fort Columbus, Drawer 37, sheet 23. Illustrates the facades and floor plans of the recently constructed buildings.

Proposed Alterations to the Barracks and Officers' Quarters within Fort Columbus, 1844. Filed with Colonel James Bankhead to Brigadier General R. Jones, November 5, 1844. Box 98, Colonel James Bankhead, Record Group 92, Office of the Quartermaster General, Consolidated Correspondence File, 1794-1915, Navy and Old Army Branch, National Archives. The proposed alterations were not done at the time.

Proposed Alteration in Soldiers Quarters in Fort Columbus, 1855. Fortification File, Fort Columbus Drawer 37, sheet 39. Alterations were probably completed shortly after the plans were submitted.

Officers Quarters in Fort Columbus with Proposed Alterations, 1855. Fortification File, Fort Columbus, Drawer 37, sheet 40.

Numerous drawings of alterations made to the building during the 1930s WPA work are on file at the U.S. Coast Guard, Support Center, New York, Facilities Engineering Office on Governors Island. The drawings which are dated 1937-1938 include floor plans; heating, electrical and plumbing plans; framing plans, door, window, bookcase, stair, china cabinet and fireplace details; and the front and rear balconies.

B. Early Views

View of Front Side, 1864. 165-C-1088, Record Group 165, Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs, Still Picture Branch, National Archives.

View of East End, 1864. 165-C-1089, Record Group 165, Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs, Still Picture Branch, National Archives.

C. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

The following sources are located in Record Group 92, Office of the Quartermaster General, Consolidated Correspondence File, 1794-1915, Navy and Old Army Branch, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Major Henry Stanton to Brigadier General Thomas Jesup, March 18, 1827. Box 346, Governors Island. Describes condition of original barracks buildings within the fort.

Proceedings of a Board of Officers convened on the first day of April Eighteen hundred and thirty nine. Box 191, Fort Columbus. Notes that the barracks buildings within the fort had recently been completed and discusses what the Board considered to be the poor design of the buildings.

Colonel James Bankhead to Brigadier General R. Jones, November 5, 1844. Box 98, Colonel James Bankhead. Discusses problems with the plans and proposes alterations to make the buildings more functional. A drawing showing the proposed changes is filed with the letter.

Inspection report made on public Buildings, Officers and Troop Quarters at Fort Columbus New York Harbor on the 31st day of October 1863 by 1st Lieut. James L. Casey, 5th Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster U.S. Army. Box 191, Fort Columbus. Lists number of rooms per floor in the buildings.

Colonel H. Whiting to General Thomas Jesup, January 28, 1850. Box 346, Governors Island. Discusses problems resulting from the nearly flat roof and recommends raising the pitch of the roof.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, FORT COLUMBUS (FORT JAY)
BUILDING #206
HABS No. NY-5715-1B
(Page 12)

2. Secondary and published sources:

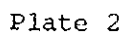
U.S. Surgeon General's Office. Governor's Island; Record of Medical History of the Post. Washington, D.G.: Medical Department, U.S. Army, May 14, 1868. Gives detailed description of the building and its use in 1868.

U.S. Surgeon General's Office. Circular No. 4; A Report on Barracks and Hospitals with Descriptions of Military Posts. Washington, D.G.: Government Printing Office, 1870. Description of the building's interior, exterior and use.

A Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army, with Descriptions of Military Posts. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1875.

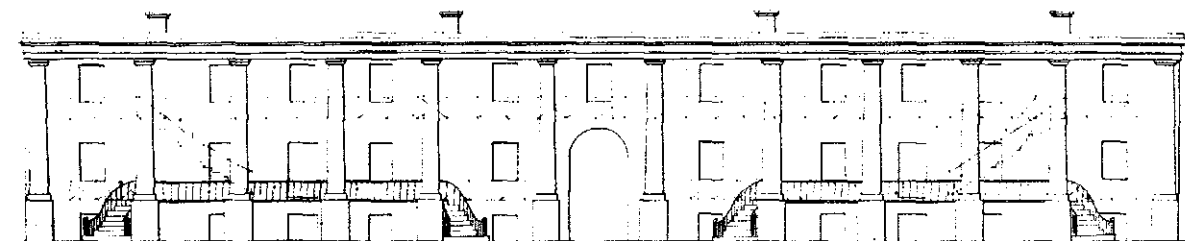
American State Papers: Documents Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States. Glass V, Military Affairs. vol. 5. Washington, D.C.: Gales and Seaton, 1860. Briefly describes the progress of construction during the 1830s.



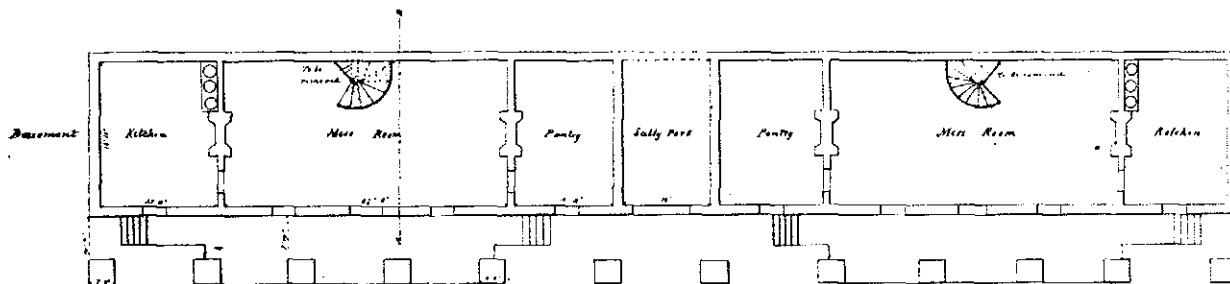


Photocopy of Drawings of Officer's Quarters, Fort Columbus, New York
National Archives, Record Group 92
Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General
Consolidated Correspondence File, 1794-1890
Plans of Alterations of Barracks, Fort Columbus
Drawn by Colonel James Bankhead, 1844

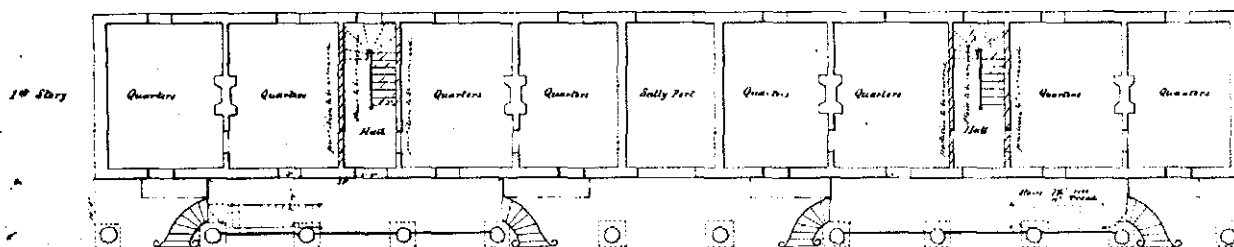
1. Proposed alteration in SOLDIERS QUARTERS in Fort Columbus Governors Island N.Y.



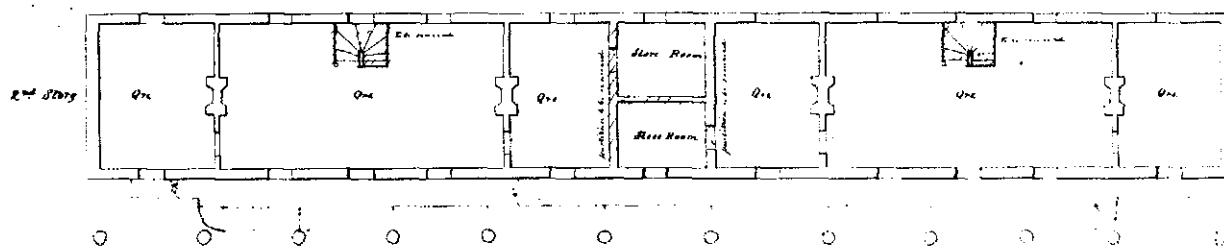
Front Elevation



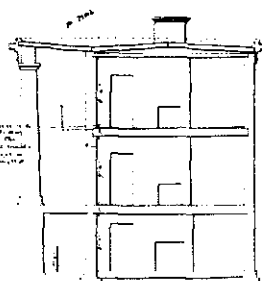
Plan of Basement



Plan of 1st Story



Notes on original drawing
Approved by the Chief Engineer and by the Board of Engineers (B.E.)
from New York
J.B. McPherson
Chief Engineer
J.B. McPherson
Chief Engineer
J.B. McPherson
Chief Engineer



Section on A-B

Scale of 1/4 inch to 1 foot

at B The black line indicates the present arrangement
The red line the proposed alterations

Copy of May 1855
J.B. McPherson, at Fort Columbus, N.Y.
at the time the alterations were made
J.B. McPherson, July 6, 1855

Plate 3

Photocopy of Drawings of Soldier's Quarters, Fort Columbus, New York
National Archives, Architectural and Cartographic Branch
Record Group 77-Fortifications File, Drawer 37, sheet 39
Proposed Alteration in Soldiers Quarters in Fort Columbus
Drawn by J.B. McPherson, April 1855

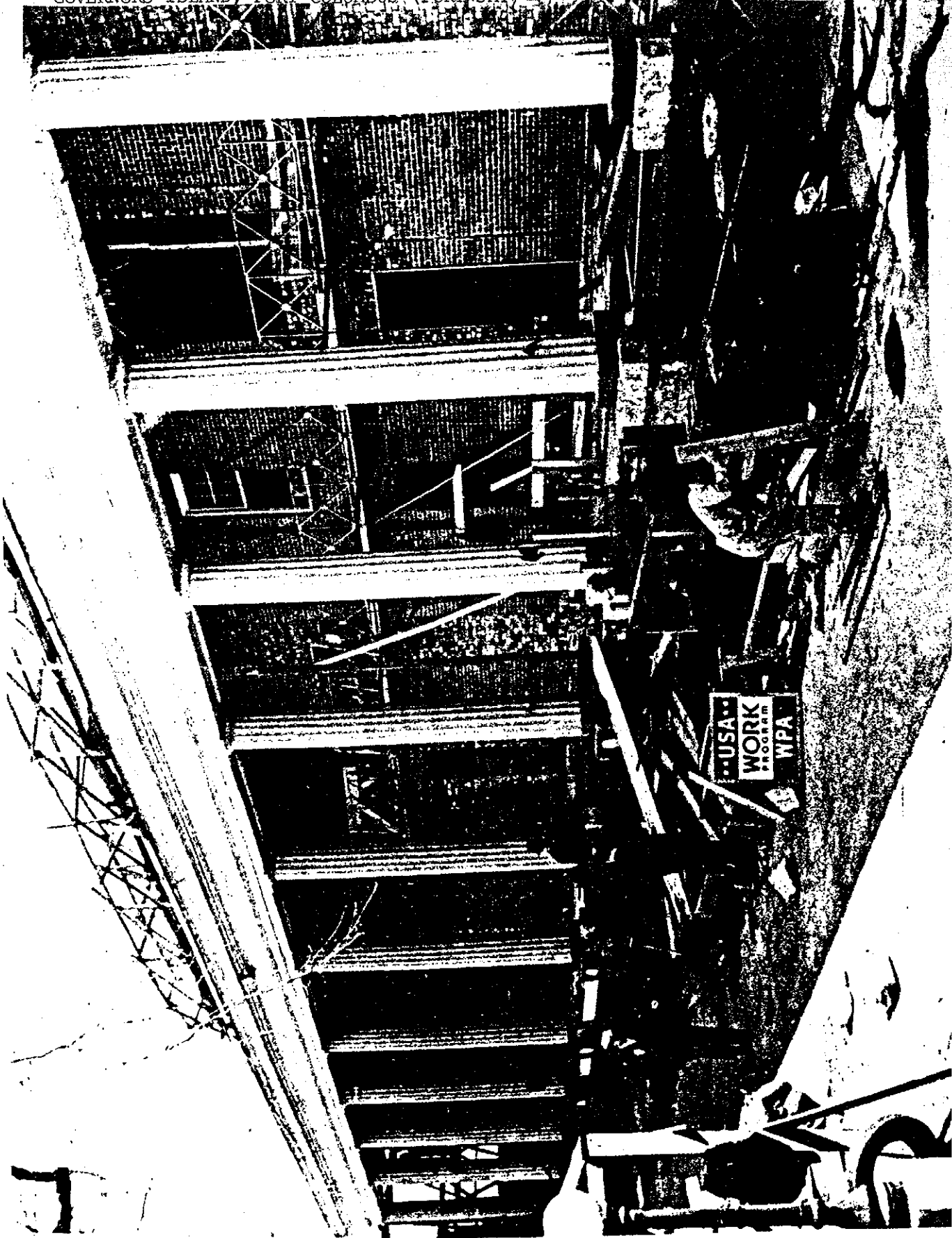


Plate 5

Reprint of Photograph of Building #206
Special Services Branch, Support Center, New York
Exterior View of WPA Conversion
Unknown Photographer, February 2, 1938

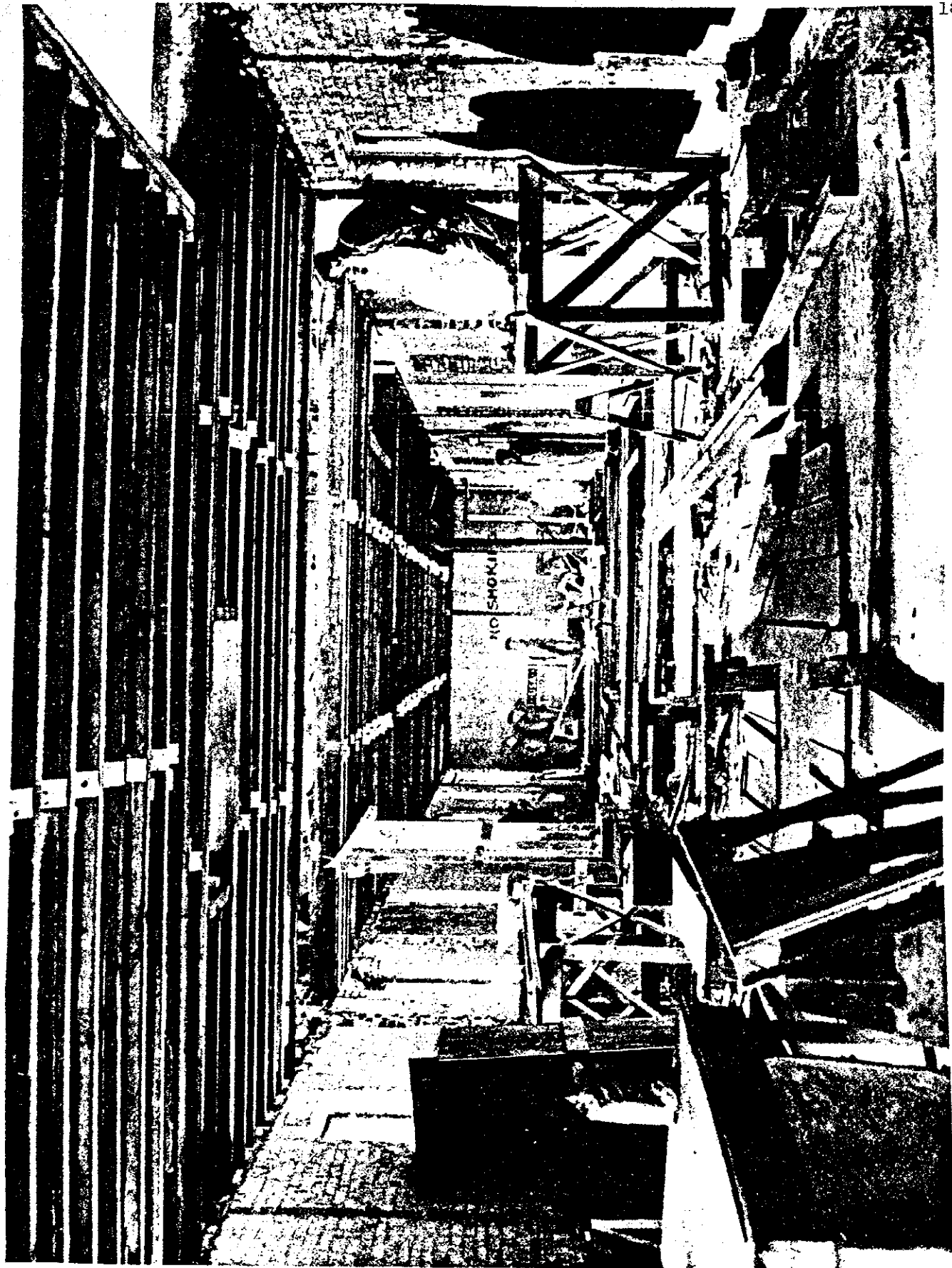


Plate 6
Reprint of Photograph of Building #206, Fort Jay, New York
U.S. Coast Guard, Support Center, New York, Governors Island, N.Y.
View of WPA Conversion
Unknown Photographer, 1936-38

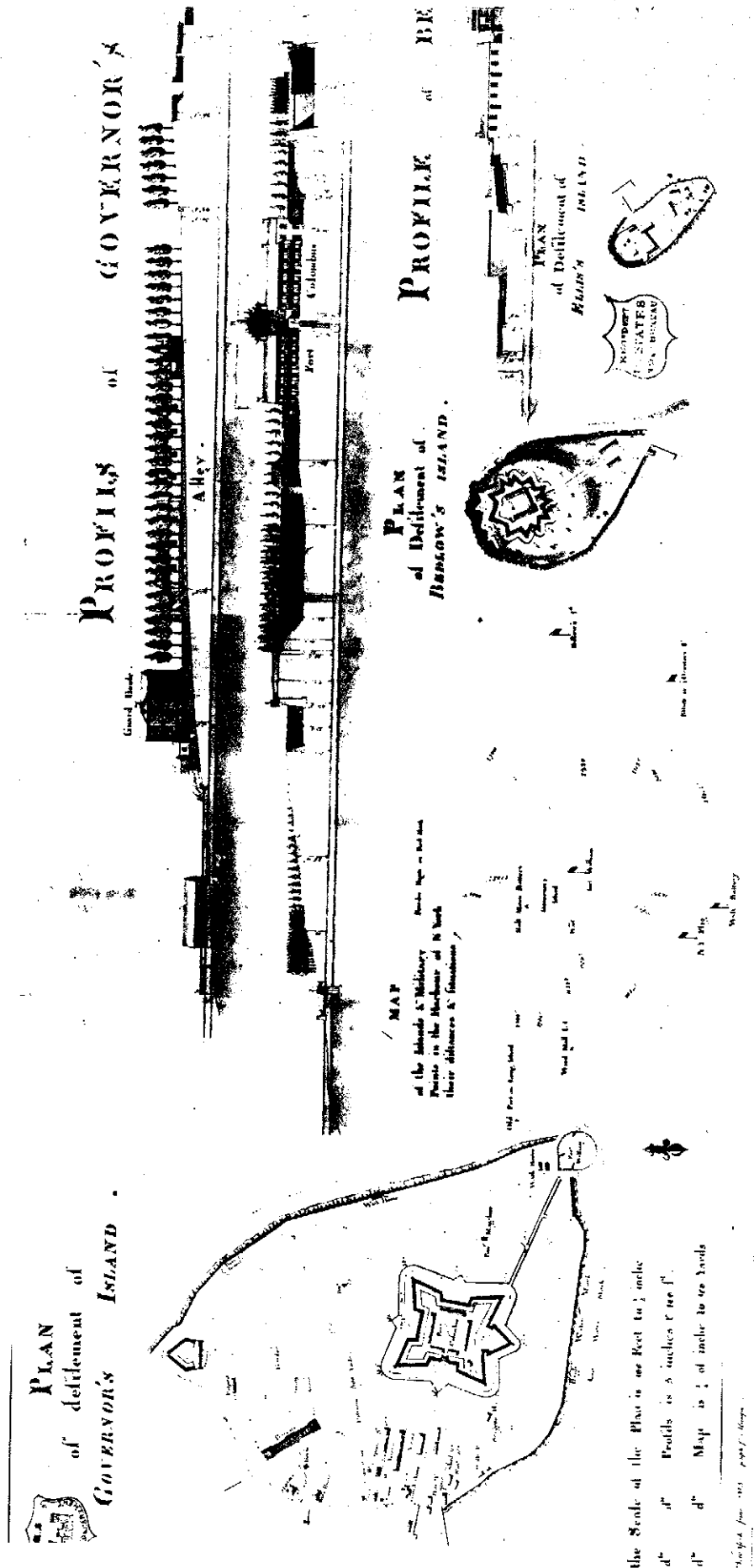


Plate 7

Photocopy of Map of Governors Island, New York
National Archives, Architectural and Cartographic Branch
Record Group 77-Fortifications File, Drawer 36, sheet 20
Profiles of Governors Island, Bedlow's Island and Ellis Island
Drawn by Joseph L. Mangin, June 1813

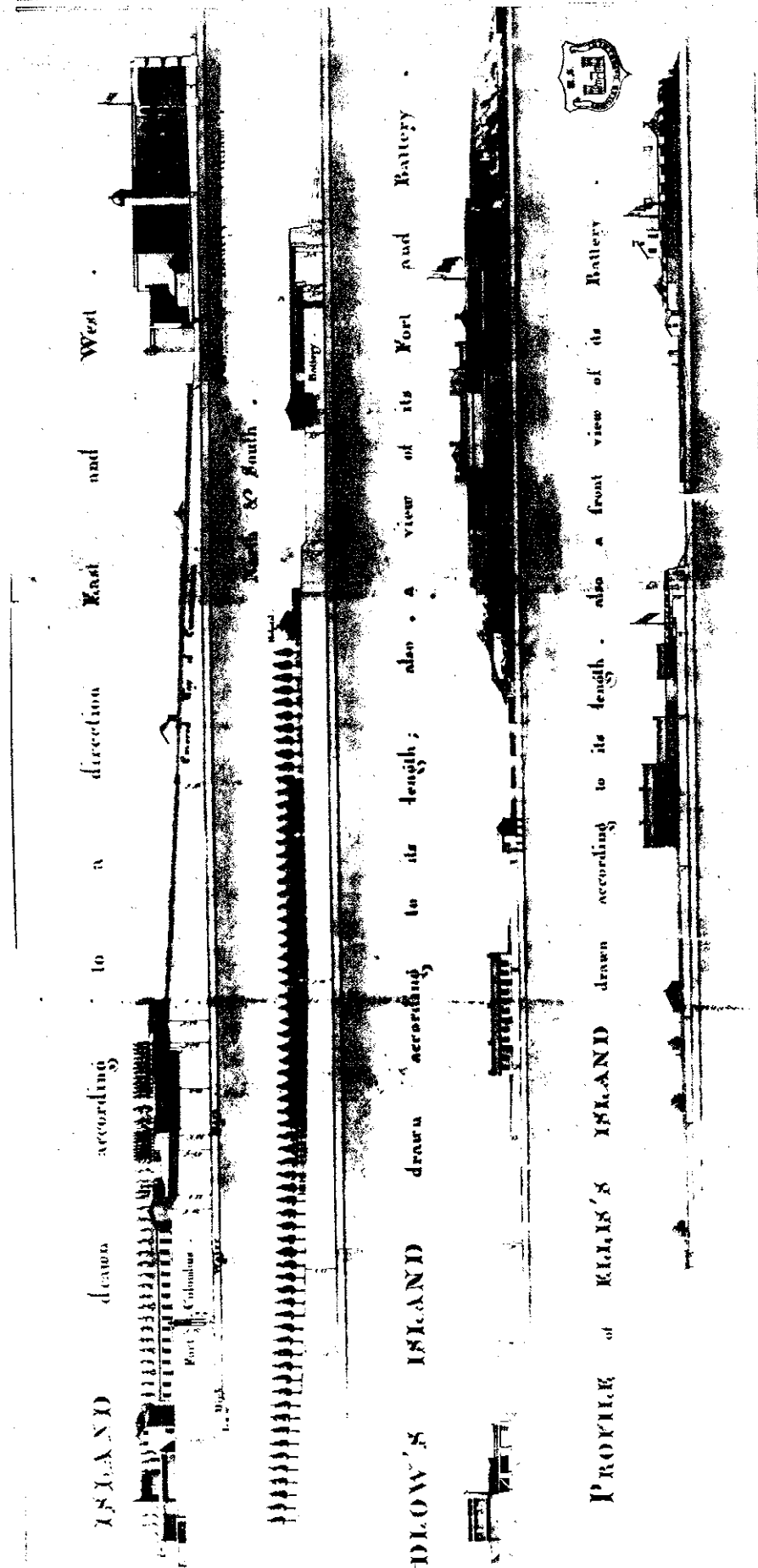


Plate 8

Photocopy of Map of Governors Island, New York
 National Archives, Architectural and Cartographic Branch
 Record Group 77-Fortifications File, Drawer 36, sheet 20
 Profiles of Governors Island, Bedlow's Island and Ellis Island
 Drawn by Joseph L. Mangin, June 1813

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) at the request of the United States Coast Guard, Third Coast Guard District, Governors Island, New York, who funded the project. The field work was accomplished during the summers of 1982 and 1983. The historic structures inventory, a National Historic Landmark District nomination and the documentation of five properties were completed in 1984. A three-volume report and inventory cards containing the results of the historic structures inventory have been transmitted to the Library of Congress as field records under HABS No. NY-5715. The National Historic Landmark District nomination was submitted and acted upon favorably by the National Park System Advisory Board in October of 1984.

Sally Kress Tompkins, Deputy Chief of HABS/HAER, was project manager. John Burns, AIA and S. Allen Chambers both of the HABS staff provided technical assistance and review; Jet Lowe, HAER staff photographer, completed the large format photography; Blanche Higgins, historian, and David Broderson of Cornell University completed the historic structures inventory during the summer of 1982; Barbara Hightower, historian, developed the HABS documentation during the summer of 1983; Karin Madison of the HABS/HAER staff assisted in the production of the report and provided photographic control. Paige George of the University of Virginia did the Governors Island map and title sheet. Jay Silberman, Environmental Specialist, District Planning Office, Third Coast Guard District, Governors Island, served as manager and coordinator of the project for the U.S. Coast Guard.